

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AND FAMILY.



Photo by Bachrach.

Front row, left to right—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Justice Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Hughes. Rear row, left to right—Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Catherine Hughes.

do. In effect the committee has the right to veto the acts of the delegates, to nullify the convention itself, by accepting Hughes. Almost literally it can dissolve the party if it and the Colonel so desire.

What effect the endorsement of Hughes will have on the Progressives as a party naturally has aroused no little speculation among politicians tonight. The general belief among Republicans is that it will gradually dissolve the Moore, with most of its adherents finding their way back to the old parties.

Such a result, it is pointed out, is almost inevitable after the conservative maneuvering of the convention. The admission, made by the leaders in the hope of bringing about harmony with the Republicans, that there was no difference between the two parties on principles or platform they declare was a damaging blow toward the party's survival.

Radicals Still in Arms.

The radical element may still cling to the party machinery. Native under the Perkins rule all through the convention, only their boundless confidence in Colonel Roosevelt's leadership kept them in line. Even then there were mutterings and threats from such leaders as Hiram Johnson, William Allen White, Henry J. Allen and Professor Harte.

If the national committee decides to support Hughes the radicals may refuse to obey. In the West particularly the "social justice" principles, which four years ago were supposed to form the foundation stone of the party, have strong appeal.

In the South, likewise, there are many leaders who left the old parties in the hope of breaking down a traditional political system, notoriously unrepresentative of the real interests of the section. To return to their former allegiances would offer little solution of the problem.

There was some talk to-night of the radicals nominating Governor Johnson of California and "going it alone." The day in the Progressive convention was full of sudden shifts, while all sorts of dramatic possibilities were ready for explosion beneath the surface. The first came after the meeting of the "harmony" committee. The rumor spread that Roosevelt had urged both parties to unite on Lodge. At first it hardly found credence, and delegates openly scoffed at it. But when the Republican convention was an hour late in convening, it was suddenly realized that some plan was on foot.

Oppose Compromise Plan.

After adoption of the platform and the reading of the report of the conciliation committee Mr. Perkins read Colonel Roosevelt's message. There were loud cries of "No, no!" when he came to Senator Lodge's name, but he was allowed to finish. Then the committee report was laid on the table, though the Roosevelt message was not disposed of, while the convention went on to nominating.

Bainbridge Colby made a minute-long nominating address. Then Mr. Perkins began talking against time, telling of the action of the Republican convention. At one time there was delay, and Chairman Robins, in fear that the Republicans would get ahead, called on Hiram Johnson for a seconding speech.

Mr. Perkins managed to hold the floor till it was reported that enough Republican votes had been cast to insure Hughes's nomination, then Johnson seconded, and the chairman put the nominating motion as soon as he could get order. It was carried by acclamation and cheered for about five minutes. Then, having done what they set out to do, the delegates quieted down and faced the fact that they had done all they could to elect Wilson.

There seemed to be real relief among some of the delegates when Roosevelt's afternoon message offered a way out. The desire among the conservative leaders to defeat Wilson had been extreme, and there has also been changed hope by many of the delegates to get back inside the Republican party. They believe that, united with the Progressive-Republicans, they can soon exert control of the party from the "old guard."

This is not true of all. The radicals, denouncing the Republican leaders as of old, see nothing that has changed the situation. They care absolutely nothing for the consequences so long as they can spend the ideal that fills them in battle for their goals.

Hopes Centre on Roosevelt.

The Republicans are not interested in these radicals. So long as Roosevelt does not give Hughes—even better, if he will give him active and vocal support—they do not care what happens to the "unlucky fringe." But they are discussing very gravely to-night the chances of Roosevelt's "coming in."

There are two things believed to

Harmony Among G.O.P. Leaders Follows Hughes Nomination

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Coliseum, Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes was nominated to-day as candidate for President on the third ballot taken by the Republican National Convention. Before the assembly adjourned Chairman Harding announced that the formal telegram of acceptance was on its way, but could not be received in time to be read to the delegates.

As running mate Justice Hughes will have Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, who served as Vice-President with Theodore Roosevelt. Despite the fact that Mr. Fairbanks this morning sent a telegram to the Indianapolis delegation, requesting that his name be not presented, the nomination was made while some of his supporters were explaining the situation to him over the telephone. He accepted the call tonight.

The ballot which nominated Justice Hughes resulted as follows:

Hughes, 94 1/2%; Roosevelt, 18 1/2%.

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G. O. P. VOTE NOMINATING HUGHES.

The third ballot, which gave Justice Charles E. Hughes the Republican nomination for President, was as follows:

Hughes, 94 1/2%. Lodge, 7.
Roosevelt, 18 1/2%. Weeks, 3.
Du Pont, 5 (afterwards withdrawn and thrown to Hughes).
La Follette, 3.
Absent, 1.

Voting for Roosevelt—Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Mississippi, 3 1/2; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Tennessee, 3; Utah, 1.
For Lodge—North Carolina, 7.
For Weeks—Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 2.
For La Follette—Wisconsin, 3.

VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The ballot for Vice-President was divided as follows:

Fairbanks, 863. Webster, 2.
Burkett, 108. Burton, 1.
Borah, 8. Johnson, 1.
Absent and not voting, 4.
Voting for Burkett—Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 26; Massachusetts, 1; Montana, 7; Minnesota, 5; Nebraska, 16; New York, 11; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 10; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 10; Wisconsin, 12.
For Borah—Minnesota, 5; Oregon, 1; Wisconsin, 2.
For Burton—Illinois, 1.
For Webster—Oregon, 2.
For Johnson—Massachusetts, 1.

publican and Progressive conference committees that there was no element of surprise in it.

After the Hughes showing last night it was known that Senator Weeks, Senator Sherman, Senator Burton, Mr. Fairbanks, Senator Cummins, Mr. Root and, in fact, all the favorite sons would withdraw. Thus the chief feeling was relief that the convention had done its duty and left the next move to the Progressives.

Convention proceedings to-day opened late. Senator Smoot, chairman of the conference committee, immediately after the prayer presented a long report, consisting of a declaration from the Republicans to the Progressives that Justice Hughes was the certain nominee of the convention, and acknowledgement of that from the Progressive conference committee, and a copy of a telegram to the Progressives from the Republican convention that which he suggested that both conventions unite to nominate Senator Lodge.

Smoot Presents Report.

Senator Smoot presented the following report:

To the conferees of the Republican National Convention:

"In accordance with the precedent set by yourselves with respect to the communication received from us, we shall take pleasure in presenting your communication to the National Convention of the Progressive party, which meets at 10:30 o'clock this morning."

"Respectfully submitted, 'GEORGE W. PERKINS, 'HIRAM JOHNSON, 'HORACE S. WILKINSON, 'CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, 'JOHN M. PARKER."

The communication of the Republican conferees follows:

"To the conferees of the National Progressive party:

"On behalf of the Republican conferees we present for consideration as a candidate for President Justice Hughes."

"It is plain that he will soon command the support of a majority of the Republican convention."

"His availability as a candidate rests, first, upon his known character and ability; second, upon his public service as Governor of New York; third, his removal from any association with the convention of 1912 and the differences which then arose."

Conference Commends Hughes.

The support of Justice Hughes in the Republican convention respects spontaneous interest and belief in his candidacy, which have a own them.

Progressives that Justice Hughes would be nominated and the communication from Colonel Roosevelt had been tallied by the Progressive convention. At that the Republican delegates cheered and hoisted.

When the tumult subsided Chairman Harding directed the clerk to begin the rollcall for the third ballot. As the clerk was about to begin Senator Weeks, who on yesterday's ballots was second to Justice Hughes, asked for recognition. Senator Harding invited him to the platform. He climbed up and strode forward. Everybody knew what was about to happen. There was prolonged applause, as hearty and spontaneous as any during the convention.

Weeks Withdraws Name.

"I ask the indulgence of the convention for one moment," said Senator Weeks. "I have been a candidate for the nomination for President. It is quite apparent that the convention prefers another. Since I do not wish to delay proceedings, I withdraw my name and request those who supported me to follow the dictates of their judgment as to whom to support. I wish to say that there are no political scars on me."

This frank slap at Roosevelt brought down the house before he was able to continue, and to thank those who have given me their support. I feel sure they will join me in supporting heartily the candidate of this convention in the ensuing election."

The ball was started rolling when Illinois was reached on the rollcall. Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, obtained recognition.

"Senator Sherman has requested me to say to the delegates supporting him," he said, "that he deeply appreciates their loyalty, but cheerfully releases them from any and all allegiance to him."

When the solid Illinois block of votes had been cast for Justice Hughes, Medill McCormick jumped to his feet. "I want to say to this convention," he declared, "that Colonel Roosevelt has had no more devoted friends than some of us. Some had hoped, as I did, that if the candidate favored by their own state could not be selected, the choice might fall on Colonel Roosevelt. But our principal duty is to the candidate nominated by this convention, whatever our feelings may have been. We should join with spirit and energy in working for the defeat of the pres-

Respectfully submitted, 'REED SMOOT, 'W. MURRAY CRANE, 'WILLIAM E. BORAH, 'NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, 'A. R. JOHNSON."

The reading of the Roosevelt message brought forth many outbursts of cheering from the delegates, particularly the plea that minor differences be sunk and there be a union if the conventions could find a common ground. Colonel Roosevelt's eulogy of Senator Lodge also produced much enthusiasm, but there was no manifestation of any intention to follow his suggestion.

At the end of the report Senator Smoot announced that the conference committee was in possession of official notification that its letter assuring the

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ent Democratic Administration. For that reason, following the dictates of my conscience and duty, I shall vote for Charles E. Hughes."

Band Wagon Rush Starts.

Prolonged cheering followed the announcement, the significance of which was clear to the delegates, and seemed to be apparent even to the people in the galleries and boxes. There was more when the chairman of the Arizona delegation, which had cast one vote, changed and the state's entire delegation be recorded for Justice Hughes. This, however, was as nothing compared to that when "Big Steve" Stevenson, of Colorado—speaking for those who had voted previously for Colonel Roosevelt, withdrew his name "so that the convention might proceed for the nomination of Justice Hughes."

Thereafter there was little save the monotonous recording of Hughes votes and the withdrawal of favorite sons as their states were reached. Delaware withdrew du Pont's name; Governor Willis of Ohio withdrew Senator Burton's name; Indiana withdrew Mr. Fairbanks; Senator Weddsworth of New York, withdrew Mr. Root; Iowa withdrew Senator Cummins. So it went along. When Governor Whitman of New York cast the solid eighty-seven votes of that state for Justice Hughes there was a burst of applause which stopped business for a minute, and another when Governor Willis registered Ohio's delegation.

"Oregon casts her votes for Hughes, and will do so in November," was a prediction which pleased the convention mightily. It seemed pleased, too, at the twenty-three votes for Hughes which Wisconsin cast. Even Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, at the bottom of the long rollcall, registered their strength for the jurist. As the clerk called the last name and the last vote had been tallied the applause broke loose.

Vermont Leads Demonstration.

There was no need to wait for an announcement of the result. Vermonters, who had been so enthusiastic for Hughes yesterday, led this demonstration. They picked up their state standard and headed a procession around the Coliseum, in which presently delegates from every state were marching. Two banners were conspicuous—one, carried by New York, declared for "Hughes, harmony and home defence," and a brilliant colored one labelled "The Red Carnation Republican League of Maryland," attached to which were Hughes badges of a red as brilliant as that of the banner.

Finally the outburst of applause subsided and the result was announced. Alexander Moore, a hot Roosevelt man, jumped to his feet and obtained recognition.

"I fought to the last ditch for another," he said, "but I'm a good soldier. I move to make this nomination unanimous."

Senator Lodge seconded the motion. "We have chosen a strong, able, distinguished, upright man," said he, "and one thoroughly American. He should have the cordial support not only of every Republican, but of every man who honestly believes another year of this Administration at Washington would be a calamity to the people of the United States, because under it there has been a disintegration of public opinion and it has failed to stand for the conscience and soul of the American people."

Chairman Harding put the motion. A great chorus of "Ayes" pronounced it adopted.

"There are no 'Noes,'" announced the chair.

Fairbanks Quickly Chosen.

Immediately thereafter there was a call for the nomination of national committeemen from those states which had already made them—states which had been holding off, as New York did, until the candidate for President was nominated, in order to select a committeeman in sympathy with him. Governor Whitman announced the name of Herbert Parsons for New York with an air of triumph, as if it were a personal victory.

"It now becomes the duty of this convention to select a winning running mate for the candidate we have just named," announced Senator Harding.

John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, nominated Mr. Fairbanks for Vice-President. Howard H. Baldridge, of Omaha, presented the name of Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, with a plea for recognition of the West.

"If you forbid us forever to name the head of the ticket," he said, "at least one in fifty years may not give us a Vice-President out of the West."

An Oregon delegate, with much difficulty presented the name of William Grant Webster, of Illinois, explaining that by the Oregon law any man's name might go on the primary ballot. Webster's name was put on there was no denial nomination. Therefore he felt bound, by the result of the primary, to vote for this individual, of whom he knew nothing whatever.

The balloting for Vice-President showed 863 for Fairbanks, 108 for Burkett, with votes for Senator Borah, Senator Burton and Governor Johnson of California, who were not formally nominated.

After the announcement of the vote, which on motion of Representative Cole, of Ohio, was made unanimous, the business of the convention was speedily finished. Senator Harding by resolution was named chairman of the committee to notify Justice Hughes of his nomination, and Senator Borah was selected as chairman of the committee to perform the same function for Mr. Fairbanks.

Chairman Harding then sent the following message of notification and congratulation to Justice Hughes, at Washington:

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under circumstances which could not have been more complimentary and with unanimity never excelled in past conventions, you have been nominated by the Republicans of the nation as our candidate for President of the United States. "Your eminent fitness for this high office, your sterling integrity and unsullied private character are understood and appreciated by your countrymen. Voiding the sentiments of the convention over which I have presided by the courtesy of my fellow delegates, I congratulate you and the country upon the outcome of this convention."

"Six months ago," said Chairman Charles D. Hille, of the Republican National Committee, after the adjournment, "I said the nominee would be of private character are understood and appreciated by your countrymen."

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